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The Intelligence War NOW THE REAGAN TRANSITION

By ROBERT MOSS

SOME of President-elect Reagan's top advisers have been giving thought to the kinds of radical opposition that his Administration may face as it seeks to adopt a more decisive policy of containing Soviet expansion. They predict:

1—A major effort by the far-Left in the United States to bring back the days of the mass anti-Vietnam war demonstrations, focusing each rally on a theme like opposition to a new defence project. The Rockwell Corporation has experience of what this means.

It faced mass picketing when it was developing the prototype B-1 bomber (a project scrapped by the Carter Administration that is now likely to be revived in some form) and again when propaganda was circulated containing the false claim that the company had imported 40,000 South Korean babies to test radiation effects—a striking example of the "big lie" technique.

2—A parallel effort to encourage "whistle-blowing" by people who may be ideologically out of tune with the new Administration.

A whole network of Left-wing "think tanks" specialise in seeking to persuade disaffected officials to leak Government secrets.

3—A search for a new "Watergate." Considerable investigative zeal has already been invested by Mr Reagan's media critics in the search for skeletons in the closets of key advisers.

Mr Richard V. Allen, his chief foreign policy adviser, has been a notable victim.

Following a classical pattern, allegations concerning Mr Allen's business interests and past official responsibilities were first surfaced in a far-Left publication, then taken up in the mainstream Press.

Significantly, the main accusations were rejected by the Washington Post after they had received exposure, oddly, in the conservative Wall

4—A campaign, directly supported by Cuban and Soviet covert action teams, to provoke a major racial conflict in the United States.

As disclosed in this column, President Castro of Cuba boasted at a secret meeting of central American revolutionaries in Monimbo, Nicaragua, last July that Cuban agents were able to trigger race riots in the United States on a greater scale than those that scarred Miami last spring.

Cuban involvement in training para-military and terrorist groups in the United States extends back over many years and disturbing new evidence of the scale of the programme has been made available in declassified FBI documents.

One instance cited in a court case was that of a member of the terrorist Weather Underground, Mr Howard Machtinger, who was said to have received training in Cuba from a Soviet adviser.

5—An intensified campaign, guided by the international department and the international information department of the Soviet Communist party's Central Committee, to promote ideas of unilateral disarmament in Western Europe, and so open a breach between Washington and its European Nato allies.

Terror training in N. Korea

INTELLIGENCE sources in Washington report that Left-wing guerrillas from Salvador and Guatemala are being trained in North Korea.

These reports suggest that the régime in Pyongyang has returned to playing a surrogate role for the Soviet Union in this volatile region—a role first brought to public attention in 1971, when the Mexican security service, the DFS, brought about the capture of 17 guerrillas trained in North Korea under Soviet supervision.

This was not an isolated episode. In 1977 the Peruvian Government revealed that 20 revolutionary extremists had received guerrilla training under a programme organised by North Korean intelligence officers, operating under cover at their trade mission in Lima.

Two years earlier four members of a North Korean "friendship mission" were deported from Costa Rica on charges of inciting strikes and demonstrations.

A North Korean agent, Kim Chang Pok, was expelled from Chile in 1970 on charges of providing clandestine funds for radical Left-wing groups, and in subsequent years the North Koreans were reported to have provided guerrilla training for recruits from the Chilean Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria.

According to one American intelligence estimate, the North Koreans have provided a minimum of \$500,000 (£213,000) to guerrilla groups in Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay over the past decade, and arranged guerrilla training for at least 80 recruits from these four Latin American countries.

Although the net contribution is modest compared with that being made by Cuba, it appears to be growing.

An intriguing sidelight on the international ramifications of such activities is that, according to spokesmen for Dr Jonas Savimbi's anti-Soviet Unita guerrilla movement in Angola, some 30 members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which now rules Nicaragua, have arrived in Angola to assist the Cuban occupation forces.

The gesture is said to be a tribute by the Sandinistas to the help provided by the Cubans to overthrow the late President Somoza.

Questions to take up with Mexico

ONE of the first foreign leaders with whom Mr Ronald Reagan is expected to meet after his inauguration on Jan. 20 is Mexico's President Lopez Portillo.

There will be three very large items on their agenda: the flow of illegal immigrants from Mexico into the United States; terms for supply of Mexican natural gas; and the general drift of Mexican foreign policy, which has tended to favour good relations with Cuba and with Left-wing movements in Cen-

Mexico's entente with Dr Castro, and support for guerrilla opponents of Right-wing régimes in neighbouring countries (Guatemalan revolutionaries have bases in Chiapas province) have been cherished themes of the present foreign Minister, Senor Jorge Castaneda.

At Senor Castaneda's urging President Lopez Portillo cancelled two projected visits to Guatemala to try to smooth over relations with the régime of President Romeo Lucas Garcia.

Senor Castaneda has a Russian wife, and is said to have been on intimate terms with Soviet diplomats in Cairo in the early 1960s.

There is also the problem of the Presidential succession. Though the next election will not take place until 1982, the leading candidates are already jockeying for position.

At present the two main contenders appear to be Senor Javier Garcia, the present Minister of Agrarian Reform and a former chief of the security service, or DFS, which is regarded by Western analysts as one of the most efficient in Latin America, and Senor Jorge de la Vega, currently Minister of Commerce.

Senor Garcia is considered less likely than other candidates to submit to pressure from Dr Castro.

For the Reagan Administration, however, the most pressing issue involves the continuing flood of illegal immigrants, which cannot be staunch by the border police or immigration authorities.

According to sources inside the United States Immigration and Naturalisation Service, one million illegal immigrants entered the United States last year, most of them across the Mexican border, and the total number of illegal aliens living in the country has risen to 13 million. (Official figures generally estimate only half as many.)

Some of Mr Reagan's advisers believe it would be wise to accept the reality of the situation by issuing a general moratorium in return for Mexican Government concessions on gas sales and foreign policy co-ordination.

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